

FINANCIAL CAUSE RIGGS BANK TRIAL

Important Papers Taken From Clerk's Office Contrary to Rules, Is Claim.

SEVERAL APPEALS MADE TO COURT FOR RULINGS

Contentions of Defendant Attorneys Invariably Sustained—Stanchfield Many Times Interrupted.

Joint trial of three officials of the Riggs National Bank on perjury charges in Criminal Division 1, Justice Frederick L. Siddons presiding, was continued today by several appeals to the court for ruling. Invariably the contentions of the defendant attorneys were sustained.

An interesting flurry was caused by Attorney William G. Johnson, for the defense, who, in questioning a witness, brought out the fact that papers in relation to the case, including the affidavits of the defendant officials, which are a basis for the trial, were taken from the clerk's office, which is contrary to rules, unless receipted for.

This trial of Charles J. Glover, president; William J. Flather, vice president; and Henry H. Flather, former cashier, respectively, of the Riggs National Bank, on individual and joint indictments of perjury, is attracting widespread attention and the courtroom is crowded at each session.

With the conclusion by Attorney John B. Stanchfield of his presentation of the case, to the jury, for the defense, at 11:25 a.m., and the swearing in of four witnesses, including Milton E. Allen, a vice president of the Riggs National Bank, the trial gained headway.

Several times during his address to the jury, Attorney Stanchfield was interrupted by protests from the government attorneys, who claimed he was arguing the case instead of making a statement of what the defense hopes to prove. After argument, he was allowed by the court to proceed.

Mr. Stanchfield's principal contention was that the affidavits as drawn, which are a basis for the perjury charges under trial were intended to convey that the Riggs National Bank for itself—did not buy or sell stocks.

Called by Government.

The witnesses called by the government and sworn, each being asked if he had brought certain papers as required in the subpoenas are:

Herbert A. Hand, 35 Wall street, New York.
Henry L. Fullerton, 100 Broadway, New York.
Milton E. Allen, a vice president of the Riggs National Bank.
Frank E. Cunningham, assistant clerk of the District Court of Appeals.

Messrs. Hand and Fullerton had been in the subpoena duces tecum to produce certain affidavits and other letters from Lewis Johnson & Co., to the stock brokerage firms in New York, Messrs. Hand and Fullerton had been in the subpoena duces tecum to produce certain affidavits and other letters from Lewis Johnson & Co., to the stock brokerage firms in New York, Messrs. Hand and Fullerton had been in the subpoena duces tecum to produce certain affidavits and other letters from Lewis Johnson & Co., to the stock brokerage firms in New York.

Mr. Allen was asked if he had produced all of the records as required in the subpoena.

He replied that he had produced all that could be found, stating that he thought an error had been made in asking for some, as they do not exist.

Asked to Identify Records.

Mr. Cunningham was asked to identify docket and records in the equity suit. He said it was all there except one paper. Assistant United States Attorney James B. Archer handed him a paper and asked if it was the subpoenaed paper. He identified it. It was the affidavit of the defendant bankers.

Attorney William G. Johnson, for the defense, challenged Mr. Cunningham as to his recollections regarding the filing of the affidavit and who had delivered it to the clerk's office. He asked if there was not a rule against turning any official papers outside the clerk's office.

Assistant United States Attorney Archer asked if it is proper for a witness to be allowed in court that it might be admitted to the jury. Mr. Johnson objected to the admission of this bill in equity if it is to be "limited in effect." He contended that the bill in equity is not in evidence for reference and use by the defense as well as the prosecution. He said the taking of the bill in equity is time to ask the jury that the other papers presented are not in evidence of the facts stated therein and only that the facts stated therein are not in evidence. The bill in equity is not in evidence. The bill in equity is not in evidence.

Before Mr. Archer had finished reading these papers, court was adjourned at 12:30 to resume at 1:15. The entire afternoon session was consumed in reading the bill in equity.

Stopped Stock Transactions.

John B. Stanchfield, in resuming his questioning of the Red Cross funds, voluntarily stopped all transactions in stocks, bonds and real estate loans for his customers on the passage of the federal reserve bank law. This referred to the methods of buying and selling for depositors which was criticized by United States Attorney Lasker in his opening statement. This cessation, he said, was not because such a business was improper, but the whole matter was gone over in interviews with the controller.

He said that in the spring of 1915 Controller J. S. Williams had "threatened" to impose upon this bank fines amounting to \$150,000 for the failure to file certain reports. This bank had been obliged to deposit in the United States Treasury certain government bonds. On these bonds were paid interest. There were on these bonds \$5,000,000. The bank had been threatened to confiscate this \$5,000,000 for the United States Treasury.

In an interview in the office of the controller the officials were told the Treasury intended to withdraw from the Riggs National Bank all deposits there—bills of Panama funds and other deposits.

"Controller Williams also effected a withdrawal of the Red Cross funds. In spite of the stress of the winter when conditions in Europe caused unusual business for the bank, the bank was able to stand on its own feet. That action caused the officials of the bank to believe the controller was deliberately endeavoring to wreck this great financial institution.

"Therefore, on advice of counsel, the officials had recourse to the only relief through an injunction restraining these acts by the Treasury Department.

Reviews Legal Steps.

He then reviewed the legal steps between the Riggs National Bank and the government.

DUBLIN EXECUTIONS STIR IRISH WRATH

England Warned That People Do Not Sympathize With Wholesale Killings.

ASQUITH IS NOT WILLING TO PRESS CONSCRIPTION

Thinks It Would Be Unwise to Plunge Ireland Into Controversy on Issue.

LONDON, May 10.—The execution of the leaders of the Sinn Fein revolt continues to exercise gravely the minds of the nationalists. Arthur Lynch, nationalist member of parliament for the county of Clare, in a statement today on behalf of his party, says:

"In the best interests of the allies and the conduct of war Englishmen should put aside every other feeling and recognize the harm already done by shootings after the insurrection has been entirely quelled. Not only should the shootings entirely cease, but the proclamation of martial law should be immediately revoked and matters allowed to resume normal conditions as soon as possible."

Shaw Defends Irish Rebels.

George Bernard Shaw, discussing the executions of the Sinn Feiners, in an open letter today, says:

"My view is that men who were shot in cold blood after their capture or surrender were prisoners of war, and it was therefore entirely incorrect to slaughter them."

"The relation of Ireland to Dublin Castle is in this respect precisely the same as the Balkan states toward Turkey or Belgium toward the Kaiser or of the United States toward Great Britain."

"Until Dublin Castle is superseded by a national parliament and Ireland is voluntarily incorporated with the British empire like Canada, Australia or South Africa, an Irishman, residing in his country, is doing only what Englishmen will do if invaded and conquered by the Germans. An Irishman is as much in order morally in accepting assistance from the Germans as an Englishman in accepting assistance from Russia in a struggle with Germany."

Compulsion for Ireland Urged.

During the committee stage of the military service bill in the house of commons yesterday Sir John Brownlie Lonsdale, whip of the Irish nationalist party, moved that Ireland should be included in the operation of compulsion. Premier Asquith, replying, said that a very large number of the Irish were not at the moment prepared to accept compulsion in Ireland and that it was not desirable that the country should be plunged into a controversy on the subject at this time.

A deputation of residents of Dublin, which will wait on Premier Asquith shortly to urge that the government make a grant for restoring Dublin, estimates that the total damage there will exceed £3,000,000. It is expected that John Redmond will head the delegation.

Married Condemned Rebel.

DUBLIN, May 10.—A thousand rebel prisoners captured in the south have arrived in Dublin on their way to England. The rebels are reported to have adopted all sorts of ruses to avoid the general of them were found hiding in coffins in an undertaking establishment.

A deputation of the marriage of Grace Giffard to Joseph Plunkett an hour before Plunkett was executed are publishing the marriage in the Irish press. The bride was the daughter of the man who was executed. Plunkett settled all his property on his wife before he was executed.

To Buy American Aeroplanes.

COPENHAGEN, via London, May 10.—The national committee, which is collecting funds for the purchase of fifty aeroplanes, has decided that a majority of them shall be made in Denmark and the remainder in the United States and Sweden. The types are to include the latest double-deckers and swift monoplanes.

What Sunday Newspaper Do You Read?

The popularity of the different Sunday newspapers in Washington has recently been determined by a newspaper census.

Inquiry was made at EVERY home on representative blocks scattered in each section of the city. Out of the 830 homes visited, the following Sunday newspapers were read:

650 Read The Sunday Star
348 Read The Sunday Post
208 Read The Sunday Herald
154 Read The Sunday Times

A careful analysis of the information obtained from each home shows that:

439 read The Sunday Star but did not read The Sunday Post
137 read The Sunday Post but did not read The Sunday Star
211 read both The Sunday Star and The Sunday Post.

Of the 208 who read the Sunday Herald 29 did not read either The Sunday Star or the Sunday Post, and of the 154 who read the Sunday Times 17 did not read either of the 5-cent Sunday morning papers.

Next Sunday's Star will be full of interest to every newspaper reader in Washington. The new picture section is attracting universal attention.

COAL PRICE PROBE HOW PROSPECT

Federal Trade Commission Promises Inquiry if Anthracite Quotations Go Higher.

OPERATORS ANNOUNCE INCREASE FOR JUNE 1

Give Granting of Wage Demands and Other Adjustments as Reasons for Action.

Why hard coal goes up in price to the consumer every time the miners get a raise in pay will be the subject of an inquiry by the federal trade commission. The commission has served notice to all whom it may concern.

In an announcement the commission declares that if there is a further rise in the price of anthracite coal it will take up with the Department of Justice the question of an investigation of the anthracite industry. The Attorney General is responsible for the suggestion that an inquiry be made if prices are raised following the wage advance just granted to the anthracite workers.

Inquiry Is Suggested.

The commission has made public the communication of the Attorney General, which calls attention to price advances that have followed wage increases in the past. He then suggests the inquiry under the authority of section 6 of the act creating the commission, proposing:

"A searching investigation into the operations and accounts of the great producing companies, for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts upon which such increase in price may be based, including the relation between any increase in the cost of production due to advance of wages and the increase of profits caused by the increase in price."

The Attorney General wrote, through a tax of \$12,000,000 annually on consumers since the 1912 wage increase, the cost of production had increased by an increase of 16 cents a ton over cost increase. The letter called attention to three wage increases in sixteen years and resulting price increases. A wage increase of 10 per cent in October, 1909, the Attorney General said, increased cost of production to the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company 15.6 cents a ton, but its coal prices were raised soon afterward 23.2 cents a ton.

Other Increases Cited.

A general wage advance of 14 per cent in November, 1902, which increased cost of production, according to the Attorney General, only 13.3 cents a ton, was followed by a raise in prices of 49.4 cents a ton. Prices immediately following this wage increase were influenced by a scarcity of coal, due to a long strike, said the Attorney General, but prices of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were 24.5 cents higher than the cost increase that came with the wage advance.

Prices to Go Higher.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Circulars announcing advances in the wholesale price of anthracite coal have been approved by anthracite operators, and were sent to retail dealers today.

The increases, which, according to one circular, range from 15 cents a ton for egg to 20 cents a ton for chestnut, follow upon the announcement by the operators that they would advance the price of coal to meet the additional cost of wage increases and other adjustments recently allowed the miners.

In Effect June 1.

According to the circular, a first advance goes into effect June 1, and the final increase becomes effective September 1 and throughout the fall and winter. The June 1 prices show advances of 15 cents for egg coal, 20 cents for chestnut, 20 cents for buckwheat No. 1, 40 cents for stove and 50 cents for pea.

The schedule follows: Egg, \$5.05; stove, \$5.30; chestnut, \$5.35; pea, \$5.65; buckwheat No. 1, \$2.95; and boiler, \$2.25.

Ten cents per ton will be added to the prices of egg, stove, chestnut and pea coals on the 1st of June, July, August and September, making the winter prices as follows: Egg, \$5.45; stove, \$5.70; chestnut, \$5.75; and pea, \$6.00.

The price for the other coals remains stationary.

No Americans Aboard.

LONDON, May 10, 1:10 p.m.—Wesley Frost, American consul at Queenstown, sent a telegram today from Bantry to the American embassy here announcing definitely that there were no Americans on board the Cyrmic.

Mr. Frost said no warning was given, and confirmed previous statements that the vessel was not armed. The weather was rough and the members of the crew were in the boats from 1:30 a.m. until 9 p.m.

AMERICAN FLIER HONORED.

Elliot Cowdin, a Harvard Man, Wins French Military Medal.

PARIS, May 10.—Elliot Cowdin of New York city, a graduate of Harvard, has just received the military medal and has been cited for the second time in army orders for his brilliant exploits as a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps. The citation says of Cowdin, who is now a sergeant:

"He engaged voluntarily for the duration of the war, and has shown remarkable bravery, dash and devotion. He defeated an enemy aeroplane in the air, and has been shot down on several occasions and has attacked twelve enemy machines, of which one has been destroyed."

The price for the other coals remains stationary.

BERLIN ALMOST MEATLESS.

Police Search Shops of Butchers, Seeking Hidden Supplies.

LONDON, May 10.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the police of Berlin searched the shops and dwellings of the butchers yesterday for hidden stocks of meat. The result showed that the supply of meat in Berlin is sufficient for only a few days. For this reason the food question overshadows all others.

All the butcher shops, including Wertheim's large store, have been visited. The best quality of meat now costs 14 marks per kilogram (2.20 pounds).

PLAN DESCENT ON EGYPT.

Turks Reported to Be Preparing Rapidly for Another Campaign.

BERLIN, May 10, by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.—Preparations for another advance on Egypt are being made by the Turks, the Overseas News Agency reports.

"The construction of a railroad through the desert is being advanced rapidly," according to Constantinople dispatches, the news agency says. "In view of their defeat at Quatia and the possibility of another surprise attack, the British are conducting aeroplane raids constantly along the front east of the canal, with the intention of destroying the railroad. The native tribes have been deeply impressed by the recent British failure."

DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senate:

Met at noon.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa resumed attack on rivers and harbor appropriation bill.

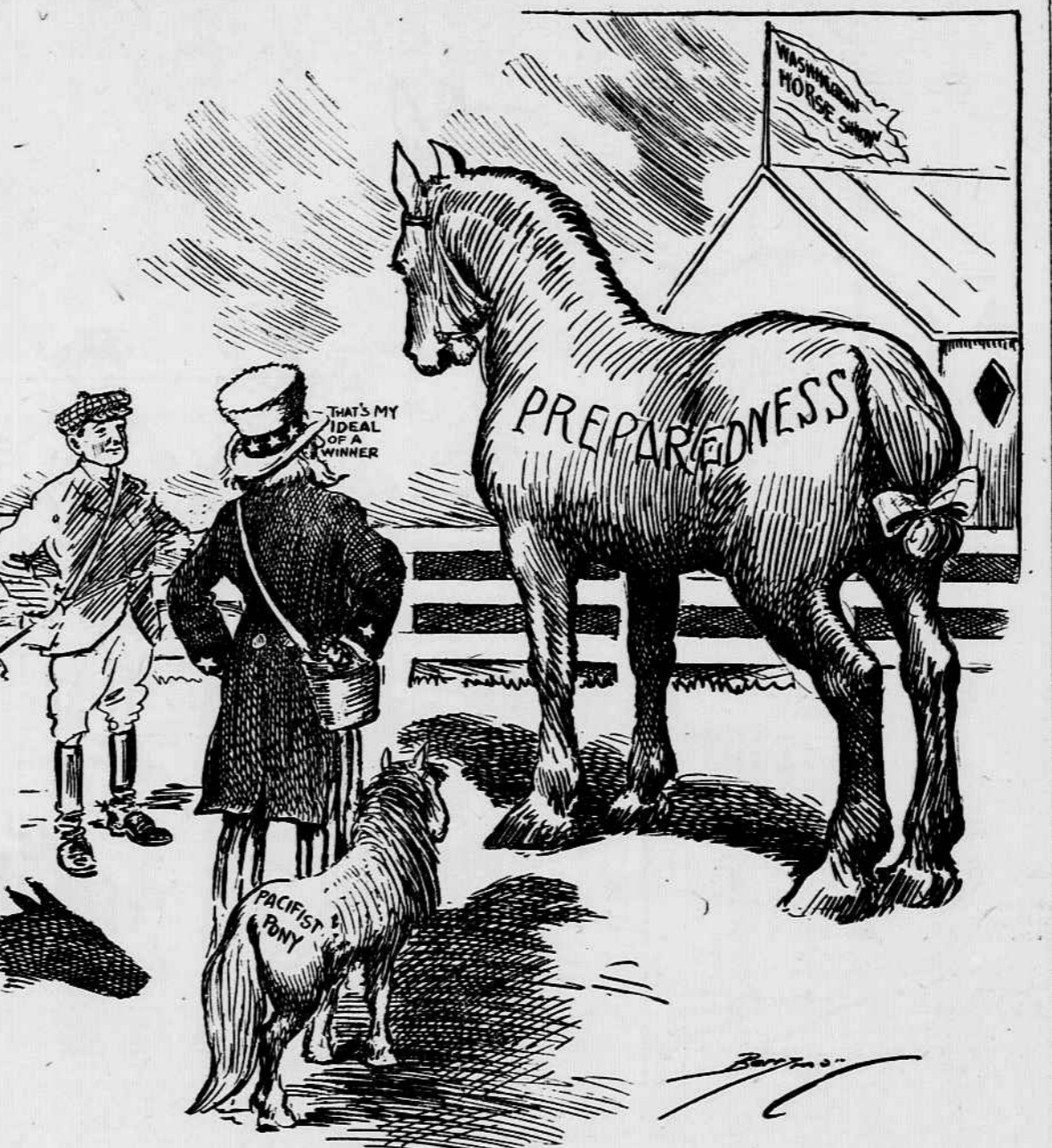
Federal trade commission submitted report on distribution of Mexican sisal hemp among American sisal manufacturers of binder twine.

House:

Met at noon.

Humphreys flood control bill brought up again for action.

Naval committee continued framing of general supply bill.



AT THE HORSE SHOW.

TORPEDOING OF CYMRIC COST LIVES OF FIVE

No Americans Aboard, But White Star Liner Carried Six Passengers.

BANTRY, Ireland, May 10.—Details of the sinking of the White Star liner Cyrmic were given today by members of the crew who were landed here. The Cyrmic was torpedoed and destroyed by a submarine on the morning of May 9. The explosion blew all the skylights off and extinguished the lights throughout the vessel.

Return to the Ship.

One hundred and seven members of the crew took to the boats shortly after the liner was torpedoed, but returned when it was seen that the steamer was not in immediate danger of sinking. They remained on board for two hours, when a sloop which had heard the Cyrmic's wireless calls for help 100 miles away arrived and took them off. The sloop stood by the stricken liner until she sank at 3:30 in the morning.

All of the crew were British subjects except one Russian and two Belgians. There were also six passengers on board, members of the British consular service, all of whom were saved.

The officers say that the Cyrmic was unarmed.

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DEMOCRATS TO SELECT DELEGATES AT PRIMARY

District National and Central Committees Also Will Be Chosen May 31.

Wednesday, May 31, has been set as the date for holding the democratic primary election in the District of Columbia to elect a member of the democratic national committee, delegates to the democratic convention to be held at St. Louis, June 14, and one member from each of the twenty-two election districts to comprise the democratic central committee of the District of Columbia. The date was decided upon at a meeting held last night and announced today by Robert E. Mattingly, chairman of the democratic central committee of the District of Columbia.

Just how many delegates are to be elected to attend the St. Louis convention is not stated in the call. This is a matter to be decided at a meeting of the democratic central committee May 17. Four years ago six delegates were elected to attend the Baltimore convention, but it is understood this year there may be twelve delegates.

Every plan is adopted by the central committee each delegate would have one-half a vote and there would be no alternates. The increasing of the number of delegates is being considered as a means of allowing larger participation on the part of District residents at the nominating convention.

All Must Make Deposits.

In announcing the date for the primaries notice is given that all persons desiring to become candidates for election as national committeemen, delegates to the St. Louis convention or to membership on the democratic central committee shall deposit the following sums with the democratic central committee: \$300 for national committee members, \$100 for delegates to national convention and \$25 for members of the democratic central committee. These deposits are to be used in defraying the expenses in connection with the primaries. Applications of candidates must be filed with the central committee not later than Wednesday, May 17.

It is announced that all male residents of the District of Columbia, twenty-one years of age who believe in the principles of the democratic party (and who are not participants in any other primary this year) are eligible to vote in the primaries.

The primary election are to be open from 3 p.m. until 7 p.m. May 31, it is announced, and the voting is to be done in the twenty-two legislative districts of the District of Columbia. These were established prior to 1872 when there was suffrage in the District and their boundaries have been observed ever since for primary elections. The location of the voting precincts will be announced by the democratic central committee at a later date.

SHIP DENIED BUNKER COAL.

Dutch Steamer Refuses to Comply With British Conditions.

BERLIN, May 10, by wireless to Sayville.—"Advices from The Hague," says the Overseas News Agency, "state that the Dutch steamer Waal, which was chartered by the British government for the return voyage with phosphates to Holland, was refused bunker coal April 27 at Cardiff if she would not agree to take freight for England and France after calling at Bizen, which has been at Las Palmas since May 3, and Elizabeth, which will arrive at Las Palmas May 11, both coming from Rosario with grain for Rotterdam, will only be permitted to take on bunker coal if they call at British ports, the advices add."

Italians Lose Many Officers.

BERLIN, May 10, by wireless to Sayville.—"The Italians have lost 3,000 officers since the beginning of the war," according to a statement by the German government, "including 1,000 killed, 1,000 wounded or missing. Of these officers five were generals, sixty-two colonels, 104 majors and 544 captains."

THREATENS TO BLOW UP GOVERNMENT BUILDING

Letter Writer Sets Friday as Time for Department of Agriculture Depredation.

"The main building of the Department of Agriculture will be blown up Friday morning, May 12."

The foregoing anonymous message, mailed in this city at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was received at the office of The Evening Star this morning.

It was written on a slip of plain white paper and mailed in a plain envelope. Other copies were mailed to other papers, it is stated, and were turned over to the police department.

"Forewarned is forearmed," remarked R. M. Reese, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, when told by a reporter for The Star of the receipt of the message.

Chief Clerk Reese recalled that Frank Holt, who exploded the bomb in the Capitol, wrote of his intentions and notified local newspapers of his plans, although his warnings were received too late to prevent the explosion.

A few minutes after Mr. Reese received word of the message, an anonymous letter writer he appeared at police headquarters and conferred with Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police.

"It may be a hoax," said Maj. Pullman to a reporter.

Takes Charge of Probe.

Inspector Clifford Grant, chief of detectives, took personal charge of the investigation this morning and detailed members of the detective corps to assist him. It was said this afternoon that everything possible was being done to bring about the arrest of the sender of the letters.

Efforts were made to trace the letters, inspectors of the Post Office Department assisting in that part of the work. Maj. Pullman was returned to headquarters this afternoon he conferred with Maj. Pullman, reporting the progress of the investigation.

It is believed that the police have one or more persons under surveillance on suspicion of having written or sent the notes. Maj. Pullman was not overlooked by the sender of the notes, the copy he received being similar to the one received by The Star.

Fails in Identification.

Chief Clerk Reese of the Department of Agriculture thinks the messages were written by some individual in the employ of the department or some former employee. He said he was unable to recognize the handwriting, however, and was unable to identify the paper or envelope.

Stationery used by the writer of the messages, Mr. Reese suggested, is not used by the department, the government stationery being a government message.

Police officials this afternoon said they anticipated no arrest in the case before night, if then, but every effort is being made to accomplish the arrest of the letter writer.

SOCIAL WORKERS CONFER.

United States, Canada and Cuba Represented at Indianapolis Meeting.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 10.—Indianapolis was filled today with social workers from all parts of the United States, Canada and Cuba, who are here for the forty-third annual meeting of the national conference of charities and corrections. The conference will remain in session tonight. Father—Francis H. Gavick of this city, who is president of the conference, will preside and will deliver the president's address.

In addition to the opening exercises, Ernest P. Ricknell, director of the civilian relief of the American Red Cross, will discuss "War Relief."

The conference will remain in session a week, and during that time there will be a series of meetings and about 200 addresses, in addition to numerous round-table discussions.

GERMANS KEEP UP HILL 304 ATTACKS

Berlin Reports Further Gains in Fighting on the Verdun Front.

HEAVY GUNS OVERCOME DISPARITY IN NUMBERS

Maj. Morant Says Crown Prince Has Less Than Half as Many Men as the French.

BERLIN, May 10, by wireless to Sayville.—The Germans have made further progress on Hill 304, on the Verdun front, and have driven back French detachments southeast of the hill, the war office statement of today says. The text of the official statement follows:

"In the Argonne the enemy, after a mining operation, attempted to enter our lines, but was repulsed."

"Southwest of Hill 304 advanced detachments of the enemy were driven farther back. One detachment was captured. The new German positions on Hill 304 were extended."

"German airmen dropped numerous bombs on factories at Dombsale (Argonne) and Raon l'Etape (Vosges)."

Big Guns Clear Way.

"The German attack on Verdun is based on the crushing effect of German heavy artillery," writes Maj. Morant, military critic of the Tageblatt. "The capture of the smaller fortresses in the west at the beginning of the year by the use of heavy artillery was only a prelude to the artillery operations now in progress."

"The French have not been able to compete with German artillery and ammunition. The enormous losses of the French are due partly to the effect of the German artillery and partly to the tenacity of the French, who will not abandon their trenches."

Germans Greatly Outnumbered.

"Although it is generally considered that attacking forces must be four times superior to those of the defense, in the Verdun campaign the number of German troops engaged is much less than half that of the French. The number of French troops may be calculated at not less than 800,000. This figure represents half of the entire forces which the French still has at her disposal for active fighting."

All the German successes on the eastern front must be gained with numerically inferior forces. Moreover, the Austro-Hungarian troops for a year have been holding back twice their number of the enemy. The principal elements in victory—quality of troops and courage—are steadily working to our advantage."

Activity Decreased, Paris Reports.

PARIS, May 10, 2:30 p.m.—Activity on the Verdun front has decreased, according to the statement given out by the French war office this afternoon. Artillery action west of the Meuse-Saint-Quentin line, and east of the river was only intermittent.

An attack on French trenches between the Oise and the Aisne was repulsed. The text of the statement follows:

"Between the Oise and the Aisne, a coup de main upon one of our trenches was repulsed. The enemy's attack was completely checked."

"In the Verdun region the bombardment west of the Meuse was diminished. East of the Meuse and in the Woëvre region there was intermittent activity."

Hand grenade skirmishes were reported during the night in the woods of the west of the Meuse. The fighting was confined to the region south of Fort Douaumont.